

COAL TRUST TO THE BAR!

The People Would Hum-
bly Ask: "Why
These Prices?"

TO TEST THE NEW LAWS.

Attorney-General Hancock
Begins a Proceeding Which
May Show Their Value.

SUMMONSES FOR BARONS.

Some Shrewdly Suspect, How-
ever, That Mr. Platt Will Now
Attack a Straw Man.

AND THEN CRY: JUST LOOK AT ME!

How the Coal Trust Was Formed,
What It Has Done and How Little
It Fears the Result of
This Proceeding.

Albany, N. Y., May 14.—The State to-day began a proceeding against the coal trust, but the men who formed the combination to raise the price of coal and restrict the production of that necessary of life do not fear that any action taken by the Attorney-General of this State will hurt them. Indeed, the general impression is that the Republican party in this State will not allow Attorney-General Hancock to execute any ideas of his own that he may have. Rumor has it that Hancock desires to have the Republican nomination for the chief judgeship of the Court of Appeals, and is taking this way to drive Senator Platt to consent to his nomination. Every one knows that Platt is wedded to the trusts, and will sacrifice the crinoline to them.

Queerly enough, the proceedings to-day were instituted against the tottering Coal Trust. Every dealer in the stock market knows the shaky condition of the Jersey Central and the Delaware & Hudson, chief among the factors in that combination. The prices of the stocks of those companies and those with them in the agreement have been falling, and no one knows how low they will drop.

Why the proceedings were not instituted against the provident Gas Trust, the Tobacco Trust or the Sugar Trust or the Sugar Trust only Attorney-General Hancock and his intimates know. The slight effect that Hancock's action had on the price of stocks knocks from under any belief that the Attorney-General and his assistants meant to speculate in Wall Street. The Legislature, at Platt's dictation, passed the so-called anti-trust bills in an unemancipated form. Now Mr. Platt, State officers wish to have the courts rule for the trusts to make the position of the trusts secure. The Coal Trust was chosen as the object of the alleged attack. The combination between the members of the Coal Trust is what is called "a gentleman's agreement"—merely by word of mouth. Broker Chapman's contumacious shows what evidence can be obtained from those who make "gentlemen's agreements."

No one dabbling in the stock market feared the move of the Attorney-General to-day. All the stock brokers of account in Albany laughed at Hancock. Almost all said that trust stocks would not decline materially, because of the assurance that Senator Platt would not allow any serious assault on trust properties. Last Fall's contributions saved the trusts, as far as the Republican leaders are concerned.

"Jack" Davies, of the Attorney-General's office, went before Judge Chester, of the Supreme Court, this morning and obtained an order for the examination of six railroad presidents. These roads are in the coal trust. The roads are the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, the Lehigh, the Delaware & Hudson, the Reading, the Jersey Central and the New York, Ontario & Western.

It must be remembered that the coal trust agreement is by word of mouth and unless Samuel Sloan, R. M. Olyphant, E. P. Wilbur, J. Rogers Maxwell, Thomas J. Fowler or President Harris, of the Reading, wish to talk, they need not, for the so-called anti-trust bills gives them the right to refuse.

The alleged examination is to be held before Walter E. Ward, as referee, on the 20th inst. The law's attitude allows appeals on every trivial question, so that an end is not in sight for a year or more. In the meantime, Senator Platt's speechmakers can declare that the Republican party in New York State is pursuing the trusts.

Senator Lexow maintains that the proceeding is in good faith. Lexow investigated the trusts and let Mr. Lincoln, of the Statutory Revision Commission, draw bills to meet the situation, Lincoln being from the county drew strong measures, which were modified after Auerbach Collin and other trust lawyers had told of the dire effect the bills would have on capital.

Attorney-General Hancock said to-day: "An investigation was made by one of my staff several months ago into the Coal Trust. Special counsel assistants claiming to have direct information subpoenaed before the Grand Jury New York County, but no information obtained upon which a prosecution could be maintained."

Attorney-General Hancock proceeds "Cool Trust again, knowing the of his endeavor of several months ago."

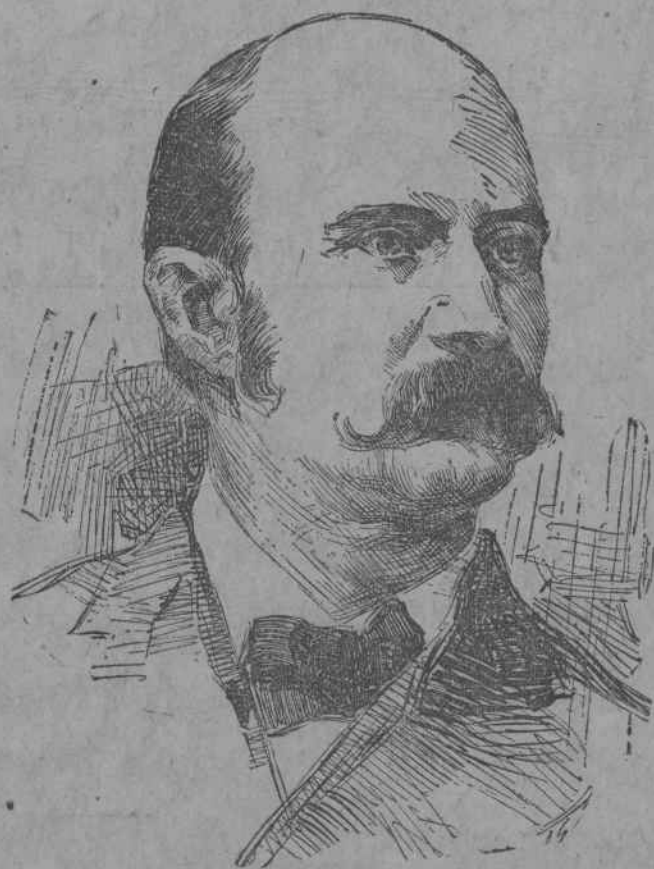
TRUST WORKED.

Managed and Operated Under "Agreement." Sliding Scale of Prices.

of the Anthracite Coal on Fourth Page.

HILL ON DEMOCRATIC UNITY.

"Conciliation and Amity" the Long Suit of the Democracy--The National Issue May Change Before 1900.



By Julius Chambers.

Albany, N. Y., May 14.—I called on David B. Hill at his Broadway office this afternoon. He received me courteously—it was our first meeting since Mr. Hill had retired to private life. He was averse to expressing opinions about the future course of the Democratic party in national affairs; but he conversed freely about State politics. With a sincere hope that, out of a lengthy conversation, I have quoted him only on such subjects as he may have wished to discuss, I have here set down some of the thoughts and epigrams that fell from Governor Hill's lips:

"What will reunite the Democratic party?" I asked.

"Time, and that alone," quickly replied Senator Hill. "Leadership cannot do it, at a period as remote from the next national contest as this. The discord in the Democratic party is like a row between man and wife. Argument only intensifies and widens the breach. Advice, or the dictation of relatives may render a settlement impossible. The first step, so admirably suggested by Mr. Flower, would be to unite on local issues. The year nineteen hundred will bring its own troubles, no doubt. How idle it is for men to plan what will happen four years hence. Do you recall the last Harrison campaign? Harrison was defeated, at the eleventh hour, by the Carnegie outbreak. In all probability he would have been re-elected had that Homestead trouble not arisen. Who knows what will be the national issue three years hence? It may be taxation. It may not be gold or silver. Who could have foreseen the silver agitation three years ago? I will not assume to counsel or advise anybody at this time on national policy."

Take Everybody Back Who Will Come.

"What is to become of the gold Democrats?" I asked. "Ought they to be taken back into the bosom of the party or kept out?"

"Reunited to the party, by all means," was the response. "Whether regarded in the light of returning prodigals or as new converts, they should be welcomed. Reunion is needed. I tell you that when 'treason' becomes so popular in a party as it did in ours last year, conciliation and amity is our long suit. Do you believe that the 42,000 votes cast for Palmer in this State represented the gold Democratic vote? No, indeed. At least 60,000 other Democrats stayed away from the polls or cast ballots for McKinley."

"Didn't that place them outside the party?" was asked.

"Certainly, by every test; but strong as the party may be it cannot stand the loss of 100,000 voters. They must be got back. Some common ground must be found, and I am hopeful that the needed issue will appear at the right time. I regret to see the uncalculated remarks made by gold Democrats reflecting on Mr. Bryan. A defeated candidate is always deserving of consideration at the hands of his party. He is always likely to reappear, at times of emergency and excitement. Seymour, McClellan and Hancock were all possible candidates for renomination."

The Chicago Platform Still Stands.

"If Mr. Bryan should modify some of his views, and again be the nominee of a national Democratic convention these untimely utterances would rise to provoke and embarrass the men who utter them. They lose sight of the fact that the Chicago platform stands unaltered. No State Committee, or coterie of leaders, can alter it until the next National Convention. For men who voted for McKinley to boast of fidelity to the Democracy is egregiously ridiculous. I may have been lukewarm—and I confess I had no heart in a contest foredoomed to defeat—but I did not vote for McKinley! I did not put a feather in the way of the success of the Chicago ticket."

"Senator Jones appears to be afraid that Mr. Cleveland and his followers will recapture the party," said Mr. Hill. "I think he is unduly alarmed. New York, or, perhaps New Jersey, will attend to that matter. The chances are that Mr. Cleveland could get as many delegates from Senator Jones's State as he can from New York. Judging from what I understand the ex-President to have said at the Reform Club dinner—for I did not get time to read the address—he is still for war and party disunion. I am not with him in this! This is not a country that tolerates feuds. Nothing is so disastrous to the health of a great party as for one man to become imbued with the idea that his party must furnish his personal enemies. It was tried by Mr. Blaine in this State in Judge Folger's case, and the effect upon Mr. Blaine's future was momentous."

"What is the matter with the National Democratic policy?" was asked.

"Our national party policy has not been successful since the days of Franklin Pierce," said Governor Hill, seriously. "In the stanch Democratic States the administration of affairs has always been superior to that of our political opponents. Has any Republican State administration since Tilden been as clean and irreproachable as that furnished under Democratic Governors? Emphatically not. And, compare the Democratic with the Republican Legislatures. Look at this last sample of Republican affrontery here in Albany! But, in national politics we go too far. The Wilson bill went unnecessarily far, and the Democratic party went out of office with a deficit. Conservatism is what we need, and we need it now. Why hunt for a national issue at this time? Let us keep our energy and our enthusiasm alive on the local contests that are in the near future, and await the gravities of the national contest with the complacency of veterans. American politics is a different game from a Greek war, in which the Pyrrhic dance supplies the place of discipline and drill."

Mr. Platt's Little Game.

"Then you expect to see the party reunite against the Platt Payn machine?" I asked.

"Assuredly, and at once. Mr. Platt has made his usual bluff, I see. He is busy telling Democratic malcontents in Greater New York what he will do for them. If he fools anybody I shall be surprised once more in my life. Can the Democratic leaders in the great city overlook the 40,000 plurality in New York and the 9,000 plurality in Kings County in November last? That was far below the normal party strength, because of the defection of the gold men, but it is plurality enough to ensure success in the Greater New York. It is incredible that the leaders on Manhattan Island will make any deal with Mr. Platt by which he can 'throw them down' and make Brooklyn the Democratic stronghold! The Shepard faction has melted away, and the party is well in hand beyond the East River. It would be a fine thing to have Brooklyn become the Democratic borough in the Greater New York."

"Why did Mr. Platt allow the consolidation charter to pass?" I queried, parenthetically.

"In the hope that he could secure a large share of the spoils under the new government by hoodwinking the people into choosing a mugwump Mayor and then claiming his reward. He hasn't felt sure of success in his plans, however, as his lukewarmness throughout the progress of the legislation has shown. He merely let the bill drift through the Legislature. There wasn't a day during the session in which an able man in the Senate or Assembly couldn't have beaten the Greater New York bill. If Mr. Platt attains his object, he will be a party hero; if he does not, he is no worse off than before."

The Mayor of Greater New York.

"What kind of a candidate ought to be named?"

"A Democrat of the highest, tried integrity. The post of Mayor of Greater New York is not one in which to put a novice, or a theoretical administrator. The silver or gold controversy should not cut any figure—and for that very reason I regret to see Democrats of experience casting slurs at Mr. Bryan. That's not the way to evoke harmony. The contest in Greater New York is of supreme importance to the Democracy of the State. Every party man from Dunkirk to Montauk Point should be vitally interested. It is for the local leaders to choose the best man and elect him, and for the Democrats of the rest of the Empire State to frame their plans for success upon the majority or plurality that the metropolis insures to them in advance. I have no manner of doubt that a straight-out Democratic Mayor can be elected. I expect to see at least three tickets in the field; but division among our opponents will render Democratic victory doubly sure."

"The candidate for Mayor of Greater New York ought to be a Democrat of the highest tried integrity."

"No novice or theoretical administrator for Mayor!"

CONSUELO VISITS QUEEN VICTORIA.

Duke and Duchess of Marlborough Guests at Windsor Castle.

DINED WITH THE QUEEN.

Duke, Appointed to a New Office, Receives Her Majesty's Congratulations.

TO LEAVE THE CASTLE TO-DAY.

Saw the Royal Hostess Only at Dinner and a Short Time After It—Formal Ceremony Observed.

By Frank M. White.

(Copyright, 1897, by W. R. Hearst.) London, May 14.—Consuelo, Duchess of Marlborough, and her husband, are spending the night at Windsor Castle, guests of the Queen, their grandeur being augmented by the circumstance that the young Duke was to-day elected Chancellor of the Primrose League, the highest office in the gift of that aristocratic organization.

Marlborough received the notification of his election while at the castle, and had the sacred pleasure of personally informing Victoria of the fact and receiving her gracious congratulations at first hand, which means a degree of ecstasy that does not often titillate the sensibilities even of a Duke.

Arrival at Windsor.

It was 4 o'clock in the afternoon when the Duke and Duchess arrived at Windsor Station in a private saloon carriage, accompanied by several servants. The Duchess was attired in a steel gray tailor-made gown and wore a veil over a dark straw hat with cock's feathers, and brown leather boots. The little Duke was in a tweed suit and under a brown felt hat.

Four or five trunks comprised their luggage. The royal carriage was waiting at the station when the train arrived, and the Duke and Duchess were at once driven to the castle, where they were assigned to a suite of apartments in Edward III's Tower.

Dinner was served at 8:30 o'clock, the Queen, Princess Beatrice and other inferior members of the royal family being present, as well as Lord and Lady Tweeddale and Lord Leicester.

The Duke and Duchess of Marlborough and other guests will leave the castle tomorrow morning, the Duke and Duchess going direct to Blenheim.

The Duke's New Office.

The selection of Marlborough for the chancellorship of the Primrose League is due to Lord Salisbury. It is intended not only as a recognition of the earnestness with which the young Duke is supporting Conservative politics, but is designed as a tribute to Lord Randolph Churchill, one of the organizers of the new league. The Duke's new office gives the Duchess of Marlborough social influence second to none outside of the royal family and its connections.

Queen Victoria's invitation to the young American Duchess of Marlborough to dine with her at Windsor Castle, and to spend the night under the roof of the sovereign of her adopted country, need excite no particular astonishment, or be regarded as an extraordinary compliment. Indeed, the Duke and Duchess would have every reason to feel aggrieved if Her Majesty had neglected to invite them, and to regard it as a reflection on their behavior and antecedents. For dukes and duchesses constitute the topmost rank of the British nobility, are, in fact, those of the subjects of the crown who stand nearest to the throne, and as such are treated with exceptional consideration by the monarch, unless there is something either in their conduct or in their previous history which, while not sufficient to debar them from presentation at court, is nevertheless adequate to give a pretext to the Queen for withholding from them an invitation to her dinner table.

Duchesses Who Are Not Invited.

Thus, the mother of the Duke of Marlborough has frequently dined with the Queen, but not his stepmother, who, in the opinion of Her Majesty, should never have wedded the late Duke, who was a divorced man. Nor has she honored the widowed Duchess of Sutherland with an invitation, while, although there has been nothing against the character of the widowed Duchess of Manchester, or of Hamilton, yet, owing to the questionable reputations of their respective husbands, they, too, have failed as yet to be "commanded to dine and sleep" at Windsor. On the other hand, the young Duke and Duchess of Sutherland, the young Duke and Duchess of Portland, Their Graces of Bedford, of Newcastle and of Leeds, all young people, have already been admitted to the Queen's table, and had the same courtesy been withheld from

Continued on Third Page.

\$10,000 IN TRAIN HOLD-UP.

Three Men Boldly Rob the Southern Express in Texas and Escape with the Booty.

San Antonio, Texas, May 14.—The west-bound Southern Pacific train was held up and robbed of between \$8,000 and \$10,000 about 250 miles west of here early this morning. The robbers boarded the train at the little station of Losler at 1:50 o'clock, and compelled the engineer to stop about a mile beyond the town. The express car was forced open and the through and local safes blown open with dynamite, and all the money and valuables in both were secured.

The robbery was not wholly unexpected to the officials, as they had information that a gang had left New Mexico for Texas for the purpose of robbing the Southern Pacific. The officers kept posted of the movements of the robbers through a confederate, but for a week past nothing has been heard from the confederate, and it is feared the robbers discovered his treachery to them and murdered him.

PLEON'S WIFE ENRAGED.

The English Actor, Who is Now in New York, to Be Prosecuted for Bigamy.

By Frank Marshall White.

(Copyright, 1897, by W. R. Hearst.) London, May 14.—The wife of Harry Pleon, an actor now performing in New York, stated to-day that she is about to take proceedings against him for desertion and bigamy. Her story is that a year ago she and her husband separated, with the understanding that he allowed her \$10 a week and the custody of their two children.

Pleon kept the contract for several months, but after he went to America at a large salary he did not send her the money. She says she has since learned that he

M'COOK SAYS "I WON'T FIGHT."

But Will Demand Satisfaction from John A. Logan.

WAITS THE FIERY LETTER

Vows He Did Not See the Uniform That Precipitated the Quarrel.

CAPT. M'COOK IS PACIFIC.

Says the Insults Must Be Formally Met, but Leaves It to His Brother.

HEART-BURNINGS IN MOSCOW.

Struggles of Americans for Royal Favors and Political Ambitions Inspired This Bitter Feud Between the Logans and McCooks.

The exclusive publication in the Journal yesterday of John A. Logan's letter to General Alexander McDowell McCook, created profound interest, caused wide and



John A. Logan, Jr., Who Has Defied the McCooks.

went through the marriage ceremony at Leeds with another woman who is now with him. She says he has engagements for two years in America.

Pleon has not made the hit in New York his wife evidently thinks he has. When he came here and showed at the first-class places his act proved to be a "frost." Pleon did not last long in the high-class places and at last accounts was playing somewhere on the Bowery.

AMERICA NOT THANKED.

Expressed No Sympathy with Families of the Paris Fire Victims.

Paris, May 14.—The Minister of Foreign Affairs, M. Hanotaux, has written to the retiring United States Ambassador, James B. Eastle, thanking him and the personnel of the United States Embassy for their expression of sympathy with the families of the victims of the Charity Bazaar fire. The French Minister in this communication does not allude to the United States Government, the latter, it is claimed, not having followed the example of the governments of the other powers in sending an official message of condolence.

REMOVED A BIG TUMOR.

Louisville and Indiana Doctors Perform a Remarkable Operation.

Louisville, Ky., May 14.—Dr. A. M. Cartledge, of this city, assisted by Dr. Bullitt, of this city, and Drs. Beard, Willis and Crosby, of Shelbyville, removed a tumor weighing 245 pounds from Mrs. Meeks, the wife of a farmer of Shelbyville, Ind. She is thirty-seven years old, and has been suffering with the tumor for four years.

Before Dr. Cartledge began the operation her weight was 375 pounds, and her waist measurement six feet seven inches. The chances of the woman's recovery are about even.

excited comment. In that letter Mr. Logan charges General McCook and his brother, Captain J. McCook, with "circulating malicious lies" concerning him, and adds in plainest English: "You can either give an equal publicity to a denial and retraction of the story, placing me in a proper light before the American people or I shall hold you personally responsible and take such action as I see fit."

This from the son of the Black Eagle of Illinois to two of the "fighting McCooks." Mr. Logan accuses the McCooks of making public a false story that he masqueraded in a uniform which he had no right to wear at the czar's coronation in Moscow last May, and declares they jeered at American badges and medals he wore on his breast. To his letter was added an interview with his mother, Mrs. John A. Logan, the General's widow, who was in Moscow. Mrs. Logan most vigorously supported her son's accusations and, like him, rehearsed the many favors and kindnesses the McCook family received from General John A. Logan.

Never was a more plainly worded letter; never a franker interview. General Alexander McDowell McCook yesterday said that both surprised him. He said he had not yet received the letter. When he did, he would decide what to do.

"There will be no duel," he said, "but I will have satisfaction."

General McCook said, too, that he had never seen John A. Logan in uniform. He added, with feeling, that he had greatly admired John A. Logan, Sr., and that he thought Mrs. Logan was actuated by a mistaken idea that her son had been injured.

"Logan has forced on himself an answer to his accusations," said Captain John J. McCook, "but I will leave the matter to my brother, who was the official representative of the United States at Moscow."

A friend of the McCook family declared that young Mr. Logan had complained to General McCook that a court costume would cost \$180, asked to be permitted to wear his uniform, and that the General